

THE KANZAS NEWS.

"THE PEOPLE ALWAYS CONQUER."

By P. B. PLUMB.

EMPORIA, KANZAS, JANUARY 2, 1858.

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The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

The President's Message.

The following is that portion of the President's Message which relates to Kansas affairs, and an abstract of the other parts of the document:

The President commences by returning thanks to the Almighty for the numerous benefits he has bestowed on this people. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture, and all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount. Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of our present session. But this, though deeply to be regretted, will prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared to the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail to deeply sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief. The inquiry is, what has produced these unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented. It is apparent that they have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, inciting the people to wild speculation and gambling in stocks. These revolutions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of paper currency and bank loans and discounts in the country shall be left to the discretion of 1,400 corresponding banking institutions which, from the very laws of their nature, will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public, is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. Our financial history for the last forty years has been a history of constant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importation of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie, they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues, and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors sink together into insolvency. In the meantime, it is the duty of the Government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against the recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately in either aspect of the case it can do but very little.

Thanks to the Independent Treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to by the failure of the banks in the year 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver, its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum. I have, therefore, determined that while no useful government works in progress shall be suspended, new works not already commenced will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary to its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the Federal Government can do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a national bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. After all, we must mainly rely on the patriotism and wisdom of the States if they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes first to \$20 and afterwards to \$50; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments. Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States; and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irrevocable organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its death. The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without such

injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spread of wild and reckless speculations by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public; but this I say, after long and much reflection, if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted on the country, it will then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency, and confine them to the functions of banks of deposit.

Our relations with foreign governments are on the whole in a satisfactory condition. The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the Government of the United States and Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress, have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received. The President, whilst saying we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British Government in their construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, at the same time expresses his deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit. The fact is, that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American question, which is not practically inconsistent with the common interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British Government, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success, I am not prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine.

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French Government has in several instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country, which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding, much to be regretted that nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and free commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in all respects in conformity with the interests of all commercial nations. It zealously levies discriminating duties both in tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

With all other European governments except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish Government; besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate on the high seas off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer or Eldorado, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish Government towards the United States is much to be regretted. Our present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled, and my purpose is to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible.

With regard to the China Mission, the President says: Whilst our Minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have the right to expect. I entertain no doubt that the three Ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the Powers they represent. Our difficulties with New Grenada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, on a fair train of settlement, in a manner just and honorable to both parties. With respect to the Isthmus of Panama, he recommends to Congress the passing of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality and protection. Also recommends similar legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

Respecting the Walker Expedition to Nicaragua, he says such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both to its interests and its character. I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and interest, as well as our national character, requires that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restricting our citizens from committing such outrages.

Citizens of the United States who are established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress. A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal; this is accordingly recommended.

The following is the whole of that part of the President's Message which relates to Kansas affairs:

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other and any accident might have lighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Governor Geary.

On the 19th February previous, the Territorial Legislature had passed a law providing for the election of Delegates on the third Monday of June, to a Convention to meet on the first Monday of September for the purpose of framing a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main, fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for Delegates an extensive organization existed in the Territory whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful Government by force, and to establish a Government of their own under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The Act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the Constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed, that a design existed to force upon them a Constitution in relation to Slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the Organic Act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this Act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may describe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the Delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 26th March last, I merely said that, when "a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas either for or against Slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Entrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the Organic Act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of Delegates to a Convention must necessarily take place in separate Districts. From this cause it may readily be perceived, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the Representatives from the several Districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the Representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists, of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise then was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions.

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a Constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the Or-

ganic law, for the members of a Convention thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion, recognizing "the right of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments.

A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and vote at the election for Delegates, but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the Convention.

This Convention proceeded to frame a Constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State Constitutions are so similar, and I may add so excellent, that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no Constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I look it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska Act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of it to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institution" have a direct, as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relations between master and slave, and a few others, are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The Convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the Constitution.

A large majority of the Convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other Territorial Conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a Territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a Constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that before the Constitution adopted by the Convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21, are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot, and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed: 'Constitution with slavery,' and 'Constitution with no slavery.' If there be a majority in favor of the 'Constitution with slavery,' then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention, in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the 'Constitution with no slavery,' then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for admission into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion by his vote, "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the Organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the

issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her Constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, by displacing a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country is not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the Constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal in the country. And this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire new Territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

After the statement of Kansas affairs, the President next proceeds to the Utah question. This is the first rebellion that has existed in our Territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner convince them that we are their friends—not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object, it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four more regiments, and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of this country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure, but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what restoring and maintaining the peace and order of the Constitution and laws over Utah.

He next recommends the establishment of a Territorial Government for Arizona, and commends to the friendly consideration of Congress the Pacific Railroad, without finally committing himself to either route.

The report of the Treasurer says that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1857, was \$68,631,613 67, which amount, with the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, makes an aggregate for the service of the year of \$88,532,839 12. Expenditures amount to \$70,822,724 85, leaving in the Treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1857, \$17,710,114 27. The receipts into the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, were \$2,929,819 81, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters, to the 1st of July, 1858, are \$36,750,000, making, with balance before stated, an aggregate of \$75,389,934 for the service of the present fiscal year. The actual expenditures ending the first quarter of the present year, were \$23,714,528 37.—The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters to June 30, 1858, are \$51,248,530 04, making an aggregate of \$74,963,058 41, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present fiscal year, of \$426,875 67. The amount of the public debt unredeemed at this time, \$25,165,154 57. The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will in all probability be increased, from causes stated by the Secretary. His suggestions, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by an issue of a limited amount of Treasurer's notes is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law as stated in the report of the Secretary. The tariff of March 3d, 1857, has been in operation for only a short period of time, and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision. I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers, of light draught. The whole cost of their construction would not exceed \$2,300,000.

The President counsels great caution in the bestowing of public lands. While as a source of revenue they are of great importance, their importance is far greater as furnishing homes for a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subdue and cultivate the soil, and they ought to be administered mainly with the view of promoting this wise and beneficent policy. If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies as they have done heretofore, I recommend the intermediate sections retained by the Government should be subject to pre-emption by actual settlers. The present system of making the Indians valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace, has proved ineffectual. It is believed the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can receive the rudiments of education, and be gradually induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and will doubtless

prove to be less expensive than the present system.

It will be seen, from the report of the Postmaster General, that the Post Office Department still continues to depend on the Treasury for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations.

The President concludes by expressing the determination to approve no bill which he has not examined, and it will be a case of extreme necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend that the two Houses would allow the President at least two days, previous to the adjournment of the session, within which no bill shall be presented.

The New Speaker.

Colonel Orr, who has just been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, like his able and accomplished predecessor, Mr. Banks, started from humble life, being the son of a South Carolina clock-peddler. He is somewhat unpopular with the free-trading exclusives at the South, as well from his Union-saving principles as from what they consider his plebeian origin and associations. He stands rather apart from the rest of the South Carolina delegation, and has exhibited a greater inclination than they to press the claims of that State in the distribution of Federal patronage; and he has certainly done something to commend himself to a fair share of the spoils. Six thousand a year in Uncle Sam's gold—the Speaker's salary—is not bad to take by anybody just now. We doubt even if the "fastest" families in Virginia would refuse it, judging from the alacrity with which their representatives have stepped into the less remunerative offices in the gift of the House.

The new Speaker has served already three terms in the House, and has been diligently employing his experience in qualifying himself for the office he holds. As chairman of the committee relating to the subject, he signified himself by his report, fully and explicitly vindicating Col. Fremont from the imputations upon his accounts. In the last Congress he will be remembered for the vigor with which he pushed forward the investigations of the Corruption Committee, on which he served; and he is the author of the stringent law for the prevention of Congressional corruption, which was the result of his deliberations.

Col. Orr is a man about forty, of large frame, of a rotund stomach, and with a set of lungs of immense power. When he rises to catch the Speaker's attention, his shrill voice soars above the tumult of the House like the whistle of a locomotive. He is singularly prompt, quick-witted in argument and retort, and pays the closest attention to every detail of House business. The dullness of a new comer in debate, when that flat-haired South Carolinian, with a thread-bare faded black coat, leans forward, puts one hand to his ear, cocks his eye towards the new member, like a contemplative rooster looking after clear weather, and asks whether he rightly understood the last remark of the honorable gentleman, and if so would like to inquire, etc. It is quite an ordeal to go through.

Orr is a man of the world, of pleasant social feelings, and thus is enabled to put through the partisan work he assumes more effectually than a person of more austerity and ostentation.

Decay of the Asiatic Races.

All history shows that indigenous Asiatic races require the direction of a dominant class. Industrious, hardy, and with many of the qualities essential in the development of civilization, they seem to lack social force. India was in the days of Arrangzeb what she was in the days of Ram.—China is now what she was a thousand years ago. The Greek rayahs of Turkey are what the Greek peasant was in the days of Cantacuzene. Their numbers even do not materially change. They do not advance, and need the directing force of a progressive race. It remains but to speculate on the races to whom this high function must be assigned. They must be Europeans, for Europeans alone have acquired the necessary superiority in arms. Of Europeans the English and Russians alone display capacity for the permanent administration of subject peoples. It is to their hands that we believe Asia is to be intrusted. The advance of Russia will be checked by no humanity and few scruples. That of England may, but she obeys the irresistible impulse more thoroughly for her occasional recoil. Year by year the two powers close in toward each other; and if the future may be predicted from the experience of the past, another century will see this quarter of the globe governed from London, Washington and St. Petersburg.—Friend of India.

The Louisville Journal says that the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its recent conference in Marion, Va., rescinded that clause in the discipline which prohibits "the buying and selling of men, women and children for the purpose of enslaving them." There were over one hundred traveling preachers in the conference, and only four voted against it! The proposition is to be submitted to the twenty-three Annual Conferences South, between this and the General Conference in May next, for their approval.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not.—Lord Byron.

MAKING SHOES BY THE HUNDRED PER DAY.—At Col. Wm. F. Fanning's steam tannery and shoe factory, at this place, on the 7th inst., ten hands made during the day one hundred and seven pairs of shoes! That beats Yankee land itself.—Lagrange, Ga., Reporter.